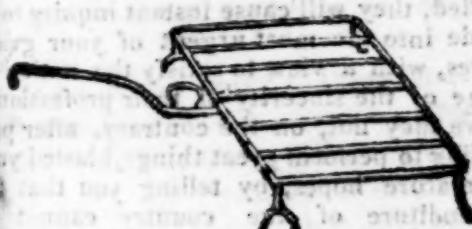


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 73.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1831. [Price 1s. 2d.



REFORM BILL.

It is amusing to observe the various tricks that are resorted to in order to cause it to be believed that the people no longer want this Reform Bill, and, at the same time, the various endeavours that are making to put them out of conceit of the bill. I shall notice one of these latter, before I proceed to notice the publications, the base publications, the lying publications, that have been made for the purpose of causing it to be believed that there is a re-action throughout the country, and that the people have discovered the bill to be "*a delusion*."

The particular attempt to which I allude made for the purpose of putting people out of conceit of the bill, has made its appearance in "THE BALLOT" newspaper, on the 28th of August, bearing date at Pool House, near Upton, Worcestershire, on the 23d of August; which are not altogether unworthy of attention in this case. The form of paper is that of a letter to the editor of "THE BALLOT." I shall first, according to my usual custom, insert the letter at full length, and then make my marks upon it; not because I think defence of myself necessary, in this, but because here is a manifest endeavour to make people cold with regard to the bill.

—There is in Mr. Cobbett's last *Reform*, beginning at page 483, a paragraph relating to the division of the counties; from which expression in which paragraph, I most decidedly—a thing of rare occurrence with me. It may be considered an act

of presumption that I, who, though a sincere, and also a very humble disciple of Mr. Cobbett, should venture to set up an opinion in opposition to that of a man who is universally acknowledged to be paramount authority on most political matters; I can only plead in excuse the vital importance of the subject, and my firm conviction that Mr. Cobbett is, for once, in error.

Mr. Cobbett is aware that I was from the first averse to the proposed division of the counties, and I confess that my original opinion is not at all shaken by what he has said in the article above alluded to. Mr. Cobbett asks, "Will not the reform emancipate men's minds? Did it not do this at the last election even? Will any peer dare to send his steward to give his commands to his tenants and tradesmen as heretofore? There may be a fool or two to make such an attempt, but I am sure that it will never succeed in one single instance."

Now I admit that reform will emancipate the "minds" of men, but will it also emancipate the men themselves from the payment of rent, tithe, mortgages, and the many other pecuniary obligations under which they now live? And, unless it do this, I fear, and indeed *I know*, there will not be one case in twenty where independence of the "mind" will be of any avail. I can assure Mr. Cobbett, that so far from "peers and their agents not daring," under the new system, "to command their tenants and trades-people," the clause which will empower renting-farmers of fifty pounds and upwards a year to vote, will also make them completely the tools of those under whom they rent; and that so far from "only a fool or two" being thus influenced, the case will be nearly, if not quite, a general one. I assert this confidently, from my own observation and practical knowledge of this county, which I think I may fairly presume to consider as affording, on this head, a clue to other counties. The people, full of enthusiasm for reform at the last election, were encouraged and upheld by an influential party, who had other objects in view than that of reform. Will this state of things occur again? I should imagine not. What will Mr. Cobbett say or think when he sees the man whom he himself termed "the haughty and insolent Colonel Lygon," returned for this county? and this he *will* see, as one of the friends of this same county-division-clause; with which, in despite of what Mr. Cobbett has said, or can say on the subject, all honest reformers are disgusted, knowing, as they for the most part well do, that it will be the cause of their continuing as great, or making them even greater slaves than before; in affirmation of which I will state, and pledge myself for the fact, that renting-farmers generally would

rather be without the power to vote at all, unless they could vote by ballot. This has always been their feeling, and but for which, tens of thousands of them would have been freeholders long since. Now they will be compelled to vote.

Again, Mr. Cobbett has said, "If the division does give greater influence to the owners of the land, I should see no harm in that; because that influence would not be, and could not be, of a corrupt kind, and no man could have such influence, except in proportion to his good character, and his goodness in his neighbourhood." Is Mr. Cobbett prepared to say, that a nobleman, and the owner of immense estates, will not have a vast deal of influence, whatever his public or private character may be? If indeed the middle class were composed of men all independent and morally good, his hypothesis might be tenable, but I much doubt if even the Reform Bill will be a panacea sufficiently universal to make, *tout d'un coup*, either great men good or good men great. Yet Mr. Cobbett's line of argument supposes him to have proceeded on this datum—If Mr. Cobbett will come and spend one week with me, and few things would afford me greater pleasure than to see him here; I will pledge myself in that space of time to convince him that neither goodness, nor talent, nor even the possession of the knowledge requisite to constitute a man an eligible member for this county, could cause him to be returned now, in opposition to the wishes of a few great families; and yet these same families of the last election were nearly powerless! How will Mr. Cobbett reconcile this?—The fact is, that Mr. Cobbett, judging of others by himself, relies, and *has always relied, too much* on the moral courage of the people. I know that our triumph in this county at the late election was caused, in a great measure, by the desire of the Whigs to oust the Tories, and this stimulus will not again exist, to any-thing like its then extent. Moreover, it has been so earnestly and so successfully endeavoured to make farmers believe that our present Ministers intend to abrogate the Corn Bill, that they (the farmers) would for the most part rejoice in the Ministers' dismissal. Add to this, the feeble state to which farmers are reduced by the system of golden rents, tithes, &c. &c., and you will find they are now an easy prey to those whose interest it may be to enlist them *pro tem.* under their banners.

Here is another argument made use of against the present Ministers by the enemies of reform, and which, as there is certainly great truth in it, has a proportionate degree of weight. It is in the following plain and natural questions:—"Have these great champions and fathers of reform proposed, or do they talk of proposing, any plan for immediate national relief, such as is now on all hands acknowledged to be vitally necessary? Have they led you to believe that it is their intention, either to lessen your burdens by

"a gradual reduction of taxes, or to enable you to bear them by a change in your monetary system? Have they hinted even, that as soon as the reform question is settled, they will cause instant inquiry to be made into the most urgent of your grievances, with a view to satisfy the nation at large of the sincerity of their professions? Have they not, on the contrary, after promising to perform great things, blasted your premature hopes, by telling you that the expenditure of the country cannot be lessened? that the interest of the debt contracted in paper must be paid in gold,—that the civil and military force of the country must be increased,—and that though the people of Ireland were dying of hunger in the midst of plenty, there was no remedy for the evil?" These, and many other questions of a similar nature, the mournful truth of which is but too evident to the frightened and poverty-stricken people, are creating that want of confidence which the proposers of the questions are turning to good account, at least to their own account; and Mr. Cobbett may rest assured, Sir, that he will see returned at the next election for the counties, very many of the candidates who were ejected at the last, unless the people insist on having the ballot. Well might my Lord Althorp say, when the house decided to give votes to renting farmers, "This is another great step to the ballot!" I only wish that all who profess to be reformers were as sincere as I believe my Lord Althorp is; and heartily do I wish that Mr. Cobbett—in himself a host—saw the same necessity for the ballot, and urged it as warmly now, as he formerly did. It is in my opinion a matter of far greater consequence than the term of duration of Parliaments, on which he at this moment lays so much stress. I have been led on by the interesting nature of the subject greatly to exceed the limits to which I at first intended to confine my letter; yet if you can conveniently insert it in your paper of this week, you will confer an obligation on, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN PRICE.

Pool House, August 23d, 1831.

To reduce the matter of this letter to propositions, it will stand as follows: *first*, that the clause for dividing the counties into election districts, and confining the voting in each district to a member or members for that district will tend to make the voters dependent upon the great landholders; *second*, that giving a vote to small renters will have a similar effect; *third*, that great fault is to be found with the Ministers for not having reduced the expenditure and adopted measures for the national

relief; *fourth*, that I do not talk about the *ballot* so much as I used to do, and that the writer of the letter is sorry for it; *fifth*, that the ballot is of much greater importance than the shortening of the term of the duration of Parliaments.

Now, with regard to the *first* of these, the division of the counties, as I stated before, Major CARTWRIGHT wished the counties to be divided into much smaller districts than those that are now proposed; and his reason was, that men would then vote and act under the eye of their neighbours; that it would bring the candidate into personal contact and acquaintanceship with the voter; and that, as a necessary consequence, it would make the responsibility of the member more real, seeing that the opinions of all his constituents would be known to each other; whereas, if all the people of the county voted for a certain number of members in the lump, the voters of one neighbourhood would hardly know what was thought of one member's conduct by those of a distant neighbourhood; if it were asserted, for instance, at Hull, that the people of Halifax approved of the member's conduct, that would silence the people of Hull, perhaps, though they might think ill of it. By a division of the counties, the exercise of the right of petition will be greatly facilitated, and we all know of what vast importance this right is. Many and many a time has there not been a county meeting in Hampshire when there would have been one, if the county had been divided into two or four, as it now is to be. The Isle of Wight is to have a Member for itself; and only think of the travelling from the Isle of Wight to Winchester to be present at a county meeting! Now, the people of the Isle of Wight will meet at their own place of election, and petition for themselves by the mouth of their own member.

With regard to the *second* point, namely, the dependence which will arise from giving votes for the counties to small renters, my opinion, my firm conviction, is, that the small renters will be more independent than the great renters,

just as we always see that a man who has a great deal at stake, is more afraid to lose it than a man who has little at stake. This change brings the voting nearer to the working people who have no votes at all. The small renter, who is so near to the state of the labourer as to have many relations and connexions of various sorts with the last-mentioned class, has a feeling in common with that class, and will act accordingly. The authors of STURGES BOURNE's bills well knew this fact when they took from the small renters the power of relieving the poor; and has Mr. PRICE forgotten the scenes of last autumn? Has he forgotten that the small farmers had the boldness openly to say every-where that the labourers' wages ought to be raised? Has he forgotten the number of those who fell a sacrifice in a great measure to their mercy towards the working people, and to their independence of spirit? No, no, Mr. PRICE, it is the bull-frogs that are dependent on the nod of the Lord or his steward, and not the men who work hard themselves, and who know that their lot cannot be made much worse by any-thing that the Lord or his steward can do. These men are yet in considerable number, notwithstanding the workings of the monopolising system of paper-money; and as I know them well, and am convinced that they will act much more independently than the great renters, I approve most cordially of this alteration in the bill, which, observe, is perfectly consistent with the pledges which I proposed to put to the new Members, one of which pledges was that they should agree to any alteration in the bill by which the right of voting might be extended.

Mr. PRICE, while he admits that the Reform will "emancipate the minds of men," asks whether it will emancipate the men themselves. Leaving the sense of this to be gathered by persons more acute than myself in the work of discrimination, I express myself quite satisfied with *emancipation of the mind*; seeing that it is from the mind that every act must come, unless there be absolute physical coercion.

But, notwithstanding this admission of Mr. PRICE, he says that *he knows* that "there will not be one case in twenty "where independence of mind will be "of any avail." When Squire THORNHILL told the VICAR of WAKEFIELD's wife that *he knew* that he ought not for the present to marry her daughter, OLIVIA, the good mother exclaimed, "Oh! Sir, if you know that, I am satisfied." Now, with all my high opinion of Mr. PRICE, I confess myself not to be so easily satisfied as Mrs. PRIMROSE was. In arguing, we are never to call upon our opponent to *admit* any-thing merely upon our saying that we *know it to be so*. It is not right, besides, for our opponent to place us in this situation, because good manners forbid us to say that we do not believe it; and yet, that ground we must take, or give up the argument. Choosing to do neither, I shall take a different ground: Mr. PRICE speaks of Worcestershire: I will speak of Surrey and of Hampshire; and though I will not say that "*I know*," I will say that I verily believe, that the greater part of the small renters in my native county will act an honest and independent part, in spite of every attempt that may be made by landlords and stewards, and I repeat what I said before, that the mere passing of the Reform Bill; the making of this great change; the striking down of corruption with this mighty hand; the reproof and reproach which has been fixed upon every-thing foul at elections; the great moral lesson, in short, which this bill will read to the country; the infamy which it affixes on every attempt to interfere with men's rights in the performance of a duty so important; I am convinced that this emancipation and regeneration of the mind of the country will put an end to every-thing like domineering on the part of the rich and the powerful. I dare not speak for Worcestershire, indeed, seeing that Mr. PRICE *knows* the contrary; but for Norfolk and Suffolk and Essex and Kent, and Sussex and Surrey and Hampshire, I not only venture to speak, but to vouch, and am not, therein, at all discouraged by the observation of Mr. PRICE, that I have

always relied *too much* on the moral courage of the people; upon which, by-the-by, I should be glad to know when I have relied too much upon their moral courage. I have always relied on it with the greatest confidence; and it has *never* deceived me. To what do we owe the Reform Bill itself, but to the moral courage of the people? It was to that moral courage that Lord GREY, thirty-six years ago, said that the appeal must at last be made: it has been made; and has it deceived those who made the appeal? I have heard selfish and empty pretenders; I have heard noisy patriots enough reproaching the people with *ingratitude*: nobody ever heard an allusion to such reproach from me: I have never seen them ungrateful; and have a hundred times said, that over-gratitude was their foible. Look at their conduct in the case of the Queen: look at their conduct upon all occasions where the giving of support or assistance was within their power. Look at their conduct from Paisley to Pevensey Level, and from Dover to Penzance, and from Norfolk to the west of Wales; and I defy any man to produce an instance when moral courage has been wanting in the mass of the people; and this being the case, why am I to suppose that they will now become a set of selfish poltroons? Be the motive of my Lord CHANNOS what it might; whether he thought with Mr. PRICE or thought as I think, I thank him for his motion: it is an extension of the franchise, and, I am satisfied, will operate to the benefit of the country.

But, after all, with regard to the first of these propositions, upon what ground does Mr. PRICE not only charge me with error, at the very least, but upon what ground does he himself find fault with the division of the counties? The division of the counties was provided for in the original bill: at the county meetings of Hampshire and Surrey, we called upon the House to pass the bill, and the *whole bill*. Did they not do the same in Worcestershire? Did not Mr. PRICE support Captain SPENCER as a Member to be sent up to vote in favour

of the whole bill? Mr. PRICE, therefore, should have objected to the division of counties at his county meeting, or county election, or he should not object to it now. At any rate, he should not find fault with me because I approve of it, until he has accused himself of neglect of duty in not having objected to it at an earlier period. Making the objection *now*, not having made it before, discovers an afterthought arising from a something or another that does not seem to comport with sentiments decidedly favourable to Parliamentary Reform.

With regard to the *third* point, namely, that great fault is to be found with the ministers for not having reduced the expenditure and adopted measures for the national relief; with regard to this point, in the first place, it is *wholly another matter*: it has nothing at all to do with the measure of Parliamentary Reform; and, in the next place, the introduction of the complaint here, in a commentary on my opinions with regard to the Reform Bill, does appear to be out of place, to say the very least of it. But, besides this, and since the subject has been thus lugged in, I must say, that I think the accusation against the ministers unreasonable. No one will suspect me of any very great partiality for them; but, for what are they making this reform of the Parliament? Because, as they say, as I have been saying for five-and-twenty years, and as we all know, they could not adopt any salutary measures of extensive effect until they obtained such reform of the Parliament. Mr. PRICE complains, that the interest of the debt, contracted in paper is still paid in gold; and did not the Ministers attempt to begin a reduction of that debt; and did not the newspapers tell us that JOHN SMITH told them that BARING, when he heard of their intention, lifted up his two hands and two eyes; and does not Mr. PRICE know that LORD ALTHORP was compelled instantly to abandon even that pitiful reduction? With what justice, then, does Mr. PRICE complain upon this score? The truth is, that without

a reform of the Parliament, the expenditure must remain what it is now, as long as the people can and will pay the taxes; when, indeed, the Parliament shall have been reformed, then it will become our duty to demand of our representatives to give us cheap government. As the proper consequence of reform, we may say that which occurs to us about the reduction of expenditure; but, to argue that the reform will be of no use because the present Parliament have not reduced the taxes before the reform comes, is something so out of reason, that one cannot possibly ascribe it to anything other than an endeavour to throw discredit upon the cause of reform itself.

The *fourth* point relates to my not talking about the *ballot* so much as I *formerly* did; which is, it appears, a subject of regret with Mr. PRICE. Now, I would ask Mr. PRICE, if I wrote about the *ballot* till he himself was thoroughly convinced that the ballot ought to be adopted? If so, to have written more about it, would, as far as related to him, have been a waste of words. If I produced such perfect conviction in his mind, what reason has he to suppose that I did not produce conviction equally perfect in the minds of others? and, if the conviction be produced, why write more

"About it, Goddess, and about it,
"Till e'en believers 'gin to doubt it."

Mr. PRICE must have been convinced himself, otherwise he could not possibly wish me to keep the subject constantly alive; and, if it has occurred to him to meet with persons who are not convinced, either from their not having read the *Register*, or from the bluntness of their understandings, there was *he* ready to communicate to other minds the conviction that was always existing in his own. The truth is, that I have wished for the ballot, chiefly, as I have always said, for preserving the peace of elections, of neighbourhoods, and of families; for the same reason I wish for it still; but this wish is not so monstrous in its effects as to make me rather see the rotten boroughs remain than see the ballot rejected. I

am very much afraid that Mr. PRICE is more enamoured with the six letters of which the word ballot is composed than he is instructed as to the real nature of the regulation which it describes. Mr. ADAMS, the American President, was reproached by the Abbé de MABLY with having adopted the ballot in America. Amongst a people notoriously corrupt, the Abbé said that it might be necessary; but not amongst a people as virtuous as the Americans were. What is the use of the ballot, he asked; to disguise from the master the vote of the man? Will the man be inclined to vote contrary to the will of his master? No: then the ballot can be of no use. Yes: then, if he vote against the will of his master, the ballot protects him only in case the master would have interfered. And how is it to protect him in that case? By telling his master a lie. Therefore, said the Abbé, your ballot can only afford protection to the man who will tell a lie rather than injure his interests. This was the argument of the Abbé de MABLY; Mr. ADAMS acknowledged it to be fair; but still defended the ballot as the means of preserving the peace of elections and the harmony of families and of neighbourhoods. My opinion is, that, at the first, the ballot would be necessary and just in this state of society: I should be glad to see it adopted; but I greatly prefer the rejection of the ballot and the abolition of the rotten boroughs, to a rejection of the Reform Bill altogether; and, in short, it is ill-treatment of the Ministers and of the King not to take the Bill as they tendered it to us and as we pledged ourselves to support it, and to cavil at it, or find fault with it, till we have given it a fair and impartial trial.

The last proposition of Mr. PRICE is, that the ballot is a matter of *far greater consequence than the term or duration of parliaments*. Mr. PRICE speaks, not from experience, but from inexperience; or he would know that the United States owe their cheap government, and all their political happiness, to the short duration of their legislative assemblies, much more than to the ballot. Accounts enough could be given of most vil-

lanously corrupt elections, all carried on by ballot; but no instance can be given where misbehaviour of members has not been checked or chastised in consequence of the short duration of their power. The Congress of the United States, some years ago, just after a new election, raised the pay of the members from *six dollars* a day to *ten*. These members had all been elected by ballot. But at the end of their term, which was *two years*, not a man of the majority, and it consisted of two-thirds of the members, was returned to the Congress again. Here were the good effects seen of the people letting the power out of their hands but for short periods! There was no petitioning; no remonstrating; no hubbub; but at the end of the two years, not one of the ten-dollar men went back to the Congress again. But, though I wish the duration of parliaments to be shortened, that is not to make me quarrel with the Reform Bill. The Septennial Bill can be repealed at any time. It can surely be repealed better without rotten boroughs than with rotten boroughs. It is wholly another matter: it is merely a question of duration of time; it is a matter for the people hereafter to discuss and to decide upon, and has nothing at all to do with the Reform Bill, all cavillings at which I disapprove of, looking upon such cavillings as being, in so much, a support of the pretensions of the boroughmongers and auxiliary to their unprincipled opposition to this measure. With regard to the two parts of the measure particularly objected to by Mr. PRICE, I once more repeat my decided approbation of them, and I anticipate the best effects from their being carried into execution.

I now come to the other species of hostility to the Reform Bill; namely, an endeavour to cause it to be believed that the people have changed their minds, and do not now want the bill. The opponents of this description have an easier task than that of Mr. PRICE, who stood in need of reasoning upon the subject: these other opponents have a very simple business to perform, namely, that of impudent lying, which

requires nothing but brass upon the face; an absence of all sense of shame, and their carcasses so placed as to be out of the reach of a shoe, like that of little MORLEY, of Cockspur Street. No matter who laughs, who groans, or who hiccups: so that the carcase be but secure from a broomstick or a sharp-pointed shoe, this species of opponent of the bill is quite secure; for, as to the contempt of the people, or any other feeling which it would make men in general uneasy to be the object of, these opponents are quite dead to it. One of these has made his appearance in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 31st of August, where he has again had the effrontery to put forth his infamous lies under the form of a debate in Parliament; and, as in the instance which I mentioned a week or two ago, he has again chosen to put forth the base lies under the word "*Hunt*," as if, as I remarked before, that word engendered lies, as nasty, foul bodies engender lice and vermin. I will insert here that which he pretends was a debate on the 30th of August, and then I will remark upon the atrocious lies which appear under that word.

Mr. HUNT presented a petition from the Westminster Political Union, praying annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, and universal suffrage. The hon. Member took this occasion to remark, that wherever he went in society, high or low, he found that the public opinion regarding the Reform Bill was essentially changed, and that the majority of the inhabitants of the country now began to discover that they had been deluded.

Mr. LAWLEY remarked, that if this statement were true, it could be best proved by calling public meetings in different parts of the country.

Mr. HUNI agreed in this opinion, and asked what now had become of the petitions for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill? *The Times* newspaper had been calling for these meetings long enough, and loud enough, but without avail. If they were held, the enemies of the measure would now obtain a patient hearing, so much had it retrograded in public esteem.

Mr. LITTLETON said, that if the bill were as popular as it ever had been, which he firmly believed, it owed no thanks to the hon. Member for Preston, who had done his utmost to defeat it. (Cheers.) As far as related to the county of Stafford, he (Mr. Littleton) was convinced that the bill had advanced in the favour of well-informed and reflecting people,

but it was not to be expected that the excitement which had prevailed during the general election was never to subside: it had now settled down to a tranquil but solid conviction of the benefits of the bill. (Hear.) To all intents and purposes it was now carried: its principle was rooted in the country, and it was impossible to check its growth or prevent its maturity. (Cheers.)

Mr. BENNETT observed, that people did not petition when they had attained their object; but let the measure be stopped elsewhere, and the hon. Member would find plenty of petitions in its favour. Meetings were not necessary, and the country relied confidently upon the zeal, perseverance, and honesty of his Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, that no separate meetings were now necessary; because there had been recently, as it were, an entire meeting of the whole nation, which had most unequivocally expressed its opinion. (Hear.) If meetings were wanted, and the public were so opposed to the bill, why did not the hon. Member for Preston and his new allies call them? (Hear, hear.) Ministers had done their utmost to forward the great object, although they had been met with vexatious delays.

Lord VALLETORT adverted to the difficulty that would be found in persuading people to retract opinions already expressed; otherwise he was sure that the national sentiment was now hostile to the bill; or, at least, that it had very considerably retrograded. He appealed to the proceedings of the last week, to show from which side the delay had proceeded.

Lord MROPETH added his testimony, as a county Member, to prove that the measure had not lost ground in Yorkshire.

General FERGUSON was decidedly of the same opinion, as regarded Nottinghamshire; on the contrary, the inhabitants were more than ever anxious for the passing of the Reform Bill into a law. All that was wanted was, that it should proceed with greater rapidity.

Mr. HONGES hoped that the House would not lose its valuable time by being provoked into such discussions by the honourable Member for Preston. (Cheers.) He would answer for the unabated feeling of the county of Kent.

Mr. PAGER was satisfied that in Leicestershire there had been no change.

Mr. JAMES denied that any re-action had taken place in the minds of the people on the subject of the Reform Bill. He could speak, from his own knowledge of the inhabitants of Carlisle, that there was no re-action there. There was, indeed, a great deal of vexation on account of the delay created in that House, by the opponents of all reform. It had been said, that if the people had not relaxed in their zeal for the measure, they would have sent in more numerous petitions, calling on the House to hasten its progress. But the truth was,

they had too much sense to give their enemies the opportunity of further delay by the discussions to which the presentation of petitions would give rise. (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that the noble Lord near him and the honourable Member for Preston both talked of the people of England being careless about the fate of the Reform Bill. He believed that in so saying they misrepresented the people. (Cheers.) The people of England were too intelligent, and had too much knowledge of their own rights and interests, not to appreciate the very first clause of the bill, which at once disfranchised so many rotten boroughs. (Cheers.) Would the honourable Member for Preston venture to say that the people wished the bill which contained that first clause to be rejected, and the system of nomination to be continued? (Hear, hear.) No; they were not to be deluded by the representations of the honourable Member for Preston (hear), who wished to persuade them that the bill would be improved by rendering it impossible to pass it into a law. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connell) admitted that the measure was sailing through the Committee too slowly, but yet to certain success. (Hear.)

Lord G. LENOX said that the honourable Member who undertook to speak for the sentiments of his (Lord L.'s) constituents, the people of Sussex, had taken too little pains to ascertain what they were. The honourable Member left London on Saturday, and returned from Brighton on Monday, in time to take his seat in the House at an early hour; so that he allowed himself only the intervening Sunday to obtain information as to the opinions of that large town. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord L.) was well acquainted with the feelings of his constituents on the subject of the bill, and he could affirm that there were no complaints amongst them, excepting only against the slowness of the proceedings of the House with regard to the bill. (Hear.)

Mr. HUNT had presented petitions against the bill from *most of the great towns in the north of England*, and he thought it somewhat strange that noble Lords and honourable Gentlemen should pretend to know the opinions of these people better than they *knew them themselves*. At Preston, the people wished for the rejection of the bill, because, at the same time that it would do no earthly good to any body else, it would disfranchise them. (Hear, and a laugh.) For his part, he did not care whether the course which he chose to follow would obstruct the bill or not (cheers), but he would on every occasion tell the truth, "whatever way it cuts." (Cheers and laughter.) So far as he had gone, much as hon. Gentlemen misrepresented him, he had only supported the views of the *immensely numerous petitions* which he had presented.

Mr. HUME considered the conduct of the honourable Member for Preston utterly at variance with his speeches. If the honourable Member thought the bill a delusion, why not

vote like a man, according to his opinions? (Cheers.) He ought to oppose manfully by his *vote* the measure which he opposed not only in his speeches in the House, but in his conversations with *individual Members*, and with people out of the House, and also by getting up petitions against it wherever he had influence. Therefore, he (Mr. Hume) asserted, that it was the honourable Member himself that deluded the people. (Cheers.) He thought that the proceedings of such a Member were *not worth attending to*. (Cheers.) The honourable Member stated, that in private society the expression of zeal for the bill had greatly declined. Now, he should like to know with *what sort of society* the honourable Gentleman usually mixed. (A laugh.) For his part, he (Mr. Hume) mixed with several classes of society, and he heard no objections alleged against the bill. (Hear.) If the hon. Member would still assert that the people were opposed to the bill, let him call a public meeting, at which he (Mr. Hume) would undertake to satisfy him that the people were most friendly to the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHIEL said that the honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hunt) having on a former occasion described himself as the representative of the people of England, because he represented Preston, was quite consistent in taking the opinions of his constituents in that borough for the opinions of all England. (Hear.) Proceeding upon that inference, the honourable Gentleman predicted that the people would soon cease to think favourably of the bill. But as his predictions on the same subject had before proved erroneous, he (Mr. Hunt) would allow the House to suspect that on this occasion also he should appear to be a mistaken prophet. In the last Parliament, that honourable Member declared, that if the sense of the people were to be taken respecting the bill introduced in that session, they would be found to be adverse to it. But the election came on, and from all the counties of England only six opponents of the bill were sent back to Parliament. (Hear.) Such having been the event of his predictions as to the last bill, what reliance could be placed upon his prophecy concerning the present? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUNT attempted to speak amidst loud cries of "Oh, oh," and "Spoke."

The SPEAKER requested that the honourable Member would confine himself to explanation.

Mr. HUNT repeated, that the petitions which he had presented sufficiently proved that a majority of the people concurred with his opinions of the Reform Bill. The honourable Member for Louth had charged him with designating himself the representative of all England. Now, what he (Mr. Hunt) had said on the occasion alluded to was, that he considered himself the representative of all the unrepresented portion of the people. (Tumultuous laughter.)

I am not lawyer enough to say what

legal means there are for the people of PRESTON to obtain redress for the libels of this fool-liar, who represents them (in this report of his) to have sent to the House, as their representative, a man capable of uttering such stupid lies as are here published under that man's name. This publisher represents the people of PRESTON as *wishing for the rejection of the Bill*, which is a lie so notorious as to disgust every man in that town; and yet this speech-reporter, or reporter of pretended speeches, says, at the same time, that, upon every occasion, he utters *nothing but truth*; nay, it is such a fool, too, that one hardly knows whether this reporter of speeches is most liar or most fool.

One thing, however, this reporter has long showed; and that is, that he dreads nothing so much as the passing of this Bill. He is, I'll warrant him, like the far greater part of his tribe, a fellow that has never earned a sixpence in the whole course of his life; that has spent, most likely, that which had been earned for him by others; that, though ignorant as a brute-beast, has *aped the gentleman of birth* as long as he had a shilling in his pocket or could get a coat or a dinner upon tick; a fellow that has never forgotten the brogue of his village; a fellow that cannot put two sentences together grammatically, nor two words if they go beyond monosyllables; a fellow that has, I dare say, lived by tricks of the lowest sort; by all sorts of quackeries; that has imposed upon the credulous by making them believe that he is a *man of courage undaunted*, and that would set up a *blubber and cry of murder* at the sight of an instrument of hostility, though half a mile off; a *coward, fool, and liar*, so perfect in each character, that it is utterly impossible to say in which he excels. It was said of King ALFRED, that, when you viewed him in his pious labours, he seemed to have been an ascetic all his life; when you viewed him as a king, he seemed to have been all his life exercising the royal functions; and, when viewed as a general, he seemed to have spent every hour of his life in the camp. So may it be said of this reporter of

speeches, that, whether you view him as liar, fool, or coward, he seems to have spent the whole of his life in acquiring that particular character which you then have under your eye.

Really, I do not think that it can be *lawful* for villainous publishers, like this, to traduce the poor and honest people of Preston in this way. I venture to take upon me to assert, that there are no people in the kingdom more anxious for the passing of the bill than the people of Preston, who will be shocked at the thought of the nation believing that they have authorized this base reporter to make this publication respecting them. There is no question that the reporter of these speeches wishes for the Reform Bill not to pass; for, in the first place, I dare say; I believe; *I have heard*, and *I believe*, and I think the public believes, that he is *actually in the pay of the boroughmongers*, in order to publish lies to prevent this Reform Bill from passing. In the next place, if the Reform Bill were not to pass, the boroughmongers would *reward him*, in some way or another, or get him rewarded, out of the *public money*. This has clearly been his hope; and, if he have hope left, it is his hope still. The wretch never did, I dare say, do a day's work in his whole life-time; has *spunged about*, I'll be bound for it, and lived upon the labour of others; been *kept* by some body or another; and would drink the warm blood of any victim rather than be *compelled to go to work*. But, again I say, let not the country believe that this fool-liar-coward publishes that which comports with the opinions or the feelings of the people of Preston. It is, however, the duty of the people of that town to clear themselves of the charges thus published against them; to clear themselves from the imputation of being the enemies of the whole country, and of wishing for the continuance of bribery, corruption, and rotten boroughs.

Wm. COBBETT.

COBBETT'S CORN.

DURING my late journey in Hampshire, and through Surrey and back

through Berkshire, I had great pleasure to see many very fine parcels of my corn; and I do not think that I saw one that will not produce more than an hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. I was particularly gratified at seeing several patches of the corn in the gardens of the working people in the little hard parishes. I found it all as fine as my own, and I think I shall have nearly or quite a hundred and sixty bushels of shelled corn from my one acre of ground. My corn was planted on the twelfth of May; the grain is now beginning to be hard, and it will soon be time to cut off the tops and the blades. I have begun to do it already, but I do not recommend to others to begin before about the 7th of September, and not then, unless the silk has all disappeared from the tips of the ears. When that is the case, cut off the top down to within two inches of the topmost ear, and cut off all the blades clear to within an inch of the stem. I give these tops and blades to my horse and my cows; and I calculate that they will keep my horse and two cows for two months; and the horse will need no corn while he is eating these.

Now, then, for the great FOOL-LIAR, and the infamous circular which he sent by means of his privilege of speaking, to all the gentlemen to whom I sent corn as a present, last spring, for the purpose of gratuitous distribution amongst the labourers. They all keep the circular very carefully; and three or four of them have told me, that, when the corn harvest comes, they will put him to shame; and, if they do, I shall not despair of seeing a blush upon the face of the brazen ACHILLES, in Hyde Park. One gentleman, who has a whole neighbourhood of labourers, with fine crops in their gardens, says, "I have a rod in soak for the great LIAR." I have told him, that it is not, here, a question of rods, but of broom-sticks at the very least; that here "ten bull hides" have to be penetrated, and that there is only that one susceptible part which little MONKEY found out with the point of his shoe, and which is generally looked upon as being by far the most

intelligent extremity of this particular body. After the tops and blades are taken off, let the stalks and the ears remain, till the grain is as hard as a stone, which it will be, this year, by about the middle of October.—N. B. At my house we have, every day, a pudding, made of the flour of this corn. At Mr. Sarsroon's, Baker, No 20, corner of Queen Anne and Wimpole-streets, both the flour and the bread are sold.

Since writing the above, I have seen the following articles in the Glasgow Herald of the 26th of August.

" Conway's Coax.—Large plots of this corn are at present in full luxuriance, and promising to come to maturity, in many gardens in Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and even in the Island of Arran; and as it is allowed that there could not have been a better season for giving it a fair trial, we hope it will fully realize the expectations of the growers, and that it will be brought to maturity by a continuance of genial weather.—There is, however, considerable difficulty in preserving it from the depredations of curlews of all descriptions, as they are exceedingly fond of every part of the plant.—From the diary of Mr. Henderson, of Cowiston, Paisley, an old friend of Mr. Cobbett, who has for some years been a persevering grower of the corn, and who has at present a fine plot in his garden, we extract the following:—

" April 24th, 1831—Planted two drills—looking well at present—three flowers out on the 9th of July.

" May 7th—Planted five drills—doing well.

" May 12th—Planted two drills—looking well.

" May 24th—Planted one drill with out manure, doing well, and looking healthy, but not so strong as could be wished.

" May 31st—Planted two hills on the American plan, with ten and sixteen grains to each hill—the ten grain hills now look amazingly well.

" June 10th—Planted one hill with

" twelve grains—healthy, but not sure
" it will ripen—too late of being set.

" From this, Mr. Henderson con-
" cludes that the latter end of April, or
" beginning of May, if there is a pro-
" pect of dry and kindly weather, is the
" most proper period for planting the
" corn; and he is of opinion that it will
" succeed best on the light sandy soils
" all around the west of Scotland. Ma-
" ny of Mr. Henderson's plants have at
" present from three to five ears, and
" the silk that comes from the ear is as
" beautiful, soft, and glossy, as the
" finest material of that kind."

Since the date of my last *Register* I have seen several fine patches of the corn in the lower part of Surrey; but it delights me beyond every-thing to find that it will ripen in Scotland. I have this year an earlier sot still, of which I shall speak more fully hereafter; but some of this is ripe now; and, in ten days' time, it will, I think, be fit for grinding. I am now feeding my cows and horse with the tops and blades; and they prefer them to all other food. They are unquestionably the best green food ever given to cattle and horses; and I should imagine that, upon my acre of corn, there are three or four tons of tops and blades, and, indeed, in their green state, a good deal more. I still think that I shall have a bushel of shelled corn to each rod of ground; and that, the reader will perceive, is a hundred and sixty bushels to the acre, each bushel of corn being worth a bushel and a half of barley. I said, when I first announced the ripening of this corn, three years ago, that I would not desire half so great a fortune as I could make in a very few yeats if there were a law to prevent any one from growing this corn but myself. Yet, generally speaking, the farmers do not like this corn. I know the reason; but it would be rather severe towards them to state it. It would pay well, if the corn were not to be got without it, to grub hop-gardens, and use them for the growing of this corn. I have this year transplanted it at two different seasons; and the crops are good; far surpassing the crops of wheat, though, in one in-

stance, transplantation was performed under every disadvantage. The progress of the cultivation will go upwards; that is to say, from the labourers to their masters; and a very few years will see the crop all over England and Scotland too. As to poor Ireland, no good can ever come to it, until the squiresnchy be compelled to allot a sufficiency for the working people to live on.

Since writing the above, I have just seen the following in the *Glasgow Herald* of the 25th of August. Good sense has always marked the conduct of the people of Paisley; and I hope that they are destined to spread this valuable production over the whole of the southern part of their country, at least. " Some fine specimens of Mr. Cobbett's corn, (this year's growth), have been sent us from Paisley. On one of the ears there are 252 grains, and this ear was cut from a plant having five ears, so that from a single grain there have sprung 1260—a pretty fair return."

NEGRO-WORK.

How long is it, my readers, since I told you that the question was not, whether the colonies were to have their wish; but whether the West-India Islands were to continue to be colonies of England? The following accounts taken from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 31st of August will show you that I was perfectly right. You will see that the colonists have been holding meetings preparatory to an act of separation. Congresses (awful name) are forming in the West-India Islands; and as you will see, resolutions have been entered into respecting a transfer of the allegiance of the colonies. I will insert this paper, and then make a remark or two upon it:

" Want of space prevented us from noticing yesterday the contents of the Jamaica papers received on Monday. They are very important. Our West India Colonies are in a state of the greatest excitement, and even openly declare their intentions to renounce the connection with the mother country. Every-where in Jamaica, meetings were being held, to pass

resolutions of the most violent character. In one single paper (*The Kingston Chronicle*, July 15), we find several reports of meetings, and requisitions for meetings. At a meeting the inhabitants of Trelawney, on the 11th of July, the following, among other resolutions, were passed:—

“ *Resolved*, That we cling with the most filial affection and veneration to our beloved Sovereign and the mother country; a separation from which, though apparently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerest regret; but thrown as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to

“ *Resolve*, That his Excellency the Earl of BELMORE be solicited to call an early meeting of the House Assembly, in order that a deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray, if our most gracious Sovereign and the British nation consider us unworthy of the protection of our just rights, equally with all his Majesty's subjects, we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own.”

“ *At a meeting at Montego Bay, on the 13th of July, resolutions in the same spirit were adopted*:—

“ *That it appears to this meeting that his Majesty's Ministers are presenting to the Legislatures of this and other Colonies, plans for the government of the slave population, which deeply affect the rights of private property, and accompanied with the threat, that oppressive penal taxes shall be levied on the produce of such colonies as will not resign their constitutional independence at the command of his Majesty's Ministers, and implicitly adopt their plans.*

“ *That if his Majesty's Ministers proceed to put in execution this tyrannical threat, they will alienate from his Majesty's government, and from the country which upholds it in its unjust and despotic measures, the affection of his Majesty's hitherto loyal and faithful subjects of Jamaica; and will compel them to petition his Majesty to absolve them from their allegiance, that they may seek the protection of some other power able and willing to secure to them the enjoyment of other rights, and the peaceable possession of their properties.*

“ *That this meeting views with unfeigned regret the prospect of a separation from the mother country; an event which it can contemplate only under a strong apprehension of a violation of constitutional rights. At the same time it trusts that the Assembly of Jamaica will strenuously maintain these rights to the last extremity, and will pass no laws under the influence of any coercive measures threatened by that British Government.*

“ *And this meeting calls upon the inhabitants of Jamaica to be true to themselves, faithful to their country; and calmly, but firmly, to resolve, that by no act of her own*

will they become the instrument of their own destruction; and that if they are to be sacrificed to the malice of their enemies, they will not hereafter have to reproach themselves with supineness or cowardice.”

“ The speech of Dr. Lushington in the House of Commons, in which he stated that, should the Whites be disposed to throw off their allegiance, government might count on the assistance of the free men of colour, has roused the latter to express their sympathy with their white brethren. *At a meeting at St. Ann's, on the 12th July* :—

“ *Resolved*—That this meeting equally participate with their fellow-colonists in those feelings, which the proceedings in the British Nation and Parliament, concerning colonial rights and property, have been so unhappily calculated to produce.

“ *Resolved*—That the loyalty of the people of colour has been ever conspicuous; but we take leave to say, that, to such loyalty and attachment to our gracious Sovereign, we unite the warmest affection for the land of our birth, and will never, by any wilful act, infringe or abrogate those just rights and privileges to which we are entitled.

“ *Resolved*—That, impressed with these sentiments, we cannot but view with deep regret the unqualified assertion made by Dr. Lushington in the House of Commons, that he had been authorised by the persons of colour in this Island to offer their slaves for emancipation at the desire of government.

“ *Resolved*—That, in contradiction of so palpable a misrepresentation, we solemnly declare that not one now present has ever joined in such instructions; but, on the contrary, we are determined to preserve and defend our properties by every possible means, and will only surrender them for the most full and ample compensation.

“ *The resolutions passed at Grenada, received by a former mail, were still more inflammatory.*

“ *The plan of re-assembling a Congress of Delegates from the several colonies at Barbadoes is agitated. The Grenada Free Press, speaking of this congress, says* :—

“ *With regard to the measures to be adopted by the Congress, if it do again assemble, it is almost too assuming in us to give an opinion; but where all are interested, all ought to be heard. It is not now the time to mince matters. We have arrived at a crisis of our affairs when energy alone can give us any well-grounded hope of a beneficial result. We have too long succumbed and given way to the unreasonable demands of our enemies, and to the imperious dictates of an unfeeling and unnatural step-mother. There is a period in human affairs when submission in a son to the unreasonable will of a parent, dictating that which may be prejudicial or ruinous to both, becomes criminal. We have arrived at this point. Our national parent demands of us the sacrifice of our property and our lives, to gratify a merciless and unjust determina-*

tion on her part to ruin us, and to deprive herself of her most valuable possessions. Are we blindly to submit to her monstrously unreasonable dictation? If we are become valueless to the mother country, as is now so openly avowed, let her cast us off, to look for protection elsewhere. When she declares us to be a burden to her, and withdraws all protection from us, she loses all right to our obedience, and ought at once to release us from those duties which have hitherto bound us together. We ought, therefore, in whatever shape we address our remonstrances to Government, respectfully, but firmly to demand justice at its hand, and if that be refused to us—to demand that our country will annul those mutual obligations which have been broken by her, but never by us—and allow us to seek protection where we can find it. Although deep and grievous to every British heart would be the alternative, if we be driven to it, we will not be at a loss to find those who can appreciate our value.'

"We know not where all this will end. It is tolerably clear, however, that the West Indians are at present greatly embarrassed; and it is by no means improbable that many of them look to a separation from the mother country as a means of ridding them of the encumbrances held by the real proprietors, the mortgagees, who live in palaces in the squares of the metropolis."

Thus has the BROUGHAM and LUSHINGTON and WILBERFORCE and FOWELL-BUXTON cant produced, at last, its natural and inevitable effect. The French fellows actually set the colonies on fire; actually destroyed by fire the very finest colonies in the world. The English colonists seem to be resolved that they will not be burned out; but that they will make a struggle for the preservation of their property and their lives. It was easy to see how this must end at last. The canters in England who can see the Irish perish by thousands and thousands, and who can call the English felons if they do not like to live upon potatoes, have been harassing the Government for forty years past, for measures wherewith to ruin these colonies; the only colonies that we have that are worth a single straw. These colonies have long been in a state of insolvency and ruin not to be described, and that, too, in consequence of the movements of the canters in England. The hypocrites will not have their end at last, for the colonists will either cause their counsels to be rejected by the Government, or they will

put themselves under some other power. I have, for a long while, seen symptoms of this; I have frequently foretold it; and now the thing appears to be arrived. It has often fallen to the lot of nations to lose its riches, its power and dominions, in consequence of the workings of treason: it was reserved for this nation to be undone by hypocrisy! What will the Government now do? No man can tell; but do what it may, it cannot now hide the effects of the works of the hypocrites; nor can it disguise its own folly, in having acted under the control of those hypocrites. The Government has now to choose: one or the other it must abandon, the hypocrites or the colonies: and I should not be at all surprised if they were to abandon the latter, and thus the brightest feather of all would be plucked from our wing. The Government has encouraged hypocritical villains of all sorts to calumniate the colonists; let it now take its reward.

MR. AND MRS. DEACLE.

THE reader will recollect that, in the last *Register*, I inserted the petition of these very ill-used parties. He will perceive, from the debate subjoined to the petition, that Colonel EVANS did not make a motion for the petition being printed; but merely for its being laid on the table; but that several Members called upon him to move for a committee to inquire into the affair; or, at least, to name a day when he would move for such committee. The matter dropped there for that time; but with an apparently clear understanding that a committee was to be moved for. While, therefore, I was expecting, every day, to hear of the committee, what should I see on the 30th of August, in the *Morning Chronicle*, but the following very pithy concern, by which it would appear that Colonel EVANS has dropped the whole affair! The notice of it is very short, being contained in the following few words, on which words, however, I shall have to make

some remarks after I have inserted them.

Colonel EVANS moved *the printing of the petition* on this subject that was presented by him last week.

Lord ALTHORP objected to the printing, on the ground if that were done the other party might think it right to present a petition, the printing of which would be asked for, and the consequence of which would be that that House would be called on to *carry on a paper war* between the parties.

Sir T. BARING did not object to the printing of the petition; but as he had been charged, as a magistrate, with *tampering with the witness Barnes*, he begged to say that he had *the positive testimony of Mr. Long* to contradict that statement.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought that the petition having been printed in the public papers, there was *no necessity for this motion*.

Mr. ROBINSON concurred with the last speaker.

Colonel EVANS then consented to withdraw the motion.

The subject is a very great one, without any reference whatsoever to the rank in life of the parties. When I published the report of the trial on the action of Mr. DEACLE against the BARINGS and SEAGRAM and WRIGHT and NEVILL, I observed, that the Judge was reported to have said in his charge, that the handcuffing affair was harsh treatment, seeing that the plaintiff was the *son of a clergyman of the Church of England*. Upon this I observed, that this was a matter of no importance at all. Or, if it were of importance, it was a thing to operate by way of mitigation of the offence of the parties; because it would have been more base and wicked to be guilty of such treatment towards a poor man than towards the son of a beneficed clergyman; a sentiment in perfect harmony with the whole of the word of God, which, in a thousand places, pronounces curses on the oppressors of the poor, but never thinks it necessary to pronounce such curses on the oppressors of the rich. However, it is an act of oppression in the one case as in the other: it is neither as a labourer and his wife, nor a gentleman and a lady, that we are to consider the parties oppressed: it is oppression inflicted in *England*, upon a *man and a woman*, and that is enough for me, and

that ought to be enough for Judges and juries and the Parliament.

Having now placed this matter in its true light, let me bestow a remark or two upon the above curious transaction in the House of Commons on the 30th of August. I thought it strange that the petition should lie lurking in the pocket of Colonel EVANS (I have no partiality for Colonels in Parliament) from the 19th of July to the 22d of August. I thought that strange, though I endeavoured to account for it as well as I could, upon the supposition that Mr. FREDRICK WILLIAMS and Mr. BRADFORD, the legal advisers of Mr. DEACLE, had drawn up the petition, they being in the west of England; but that, it was dated from Marwell, that being the residence of Mr. DEACLE. I was, however, very much surprised that a motion was not made for printing the petition, since a motion is always made and carried for the printing of every petition signed by more persons than one: if the petition be received and laid upon the table, as this was, and signed by more persons than one, it is always printed. Not to print petitions signed by single persons is a regulation which, like two of the Six Acts, was intended for me; or, at least, so I humbly presume, I having frequently treated their honours to pretty banging petitions, signed only by myself. There had been no order adopted for not printing petitions signed by two persons; and, therefore, I must say that I was not only surprised, but had my suspicions awakened a little by the circumstances of the "Gallant Colonel" not moving for the petition to be printed; but what am I to think now, when, at the end of a week, the Colonel comes, moves for the printing of the petition, is opposed by the Minister of Finance, hears that Sir THOMAS BARING has *no objection* to the printing of the petition, makes not the struggle of a moment, but withdraws his motion for the printing. So there is the petition, complaining of an act of oppression; which, if it be not punished, lays us all prostrate, to be trampled upon by every man whom Lord BROUGHAM shall

choose to put in or keep in the Commission of the Peace ; there is this petition, lying before the representatives of the people, who have a *Grand Committee of Justice* sitting every week ; there is this petition lying, not receiving a thousandth part of the attention which is bestowed upon the most trifling clause in a bill affecting the preservation of the bodies of pheasants, hares, and partridges. In short, the petition, in its present state, is, in fact, a rejected petition : it has not been admitted to be recorded in the proceedings of the House ; and I am not a little surprised that Mr. O'CONNELL, who, I am sure, detests oppression of every description, should not have perceived the vast difference between a printing in the newspapers and a printing in the votes of the House.

And now, let us see upon what ground the Finance Minister opposed the printing of the petition. It was, he said, that a counter petition might be presented by the other parties, the printing of which would also be asked for, and that the House would be called on to carry on a *paper war* between the parties. This was a clincher : there requires nothing more ; there requires nothing more than this doctrine, to put an end entirely to the printing of petitions, and to an abrogation, indeed, of the right of petition itself. For, was there ever a bill brought before the House embracing conflicting interests, in which there are not petitions for and against it ? Will Lord ALTHORP say that such petitions do not contain accusations against individuals ? Generally, they may not ; but they very frequently do. Of this latter description are all the petitions relating to oppressions in the colonies ; of this description are the petitions of the negro-loving hypocrites, and of the West-India planters and proprietors. Both these parties have literary establishments in London, for carrying on the war of words against each other ; occasionally they come to the House with their criminations and recriminations ; but has the House ever, in one single instance, refused to print the petitions of either of them ? Answer

that question, my Lord ALTHORP ; deny the affirmative of it if you can ; and when you have done that, there will be some reason for the " gallant colonel" withdrawing his motion upon your suggestion. By-the-by, having mentioned the negro-lovers, there they are in as high feather as ever, licking their lips as the prospect of seeing the West-Indies in a blaze ; their tender and humane souls actually escaping from their bodies in the extatic delight which they feel at the prospect given them by the recent intelligence ; but, not a single word has escaped from any of them in condemnation of the treatment experienced by Mr. and Mrs. DEACLE ; and, they saw the Special Commissions ; and they now see two hundred widows in Hampshire and Wiltshire ; five hundred and more fatherless children, and two or three hundred broken-hearted fathers and mothers deplored the loss of their sons, and the beggary of their grand-children ; they see all this, and from their hypocritical souls not one sigh escapes for the victims.

And now for Sir THOMAS BARING, and what he is reported to have said upon this memorable proposition for printing the petition. The reporter makes him say that he had been charged, as a magistrate, with tampering with the witness, BARNES, and he begged to say that he had the *positive testimony* of Mr. LONG to contradict that statement. The reporter had, upon this occasion, certainly got too much gin in him. No, BARING could not have said this ; because there was the petition upon the table, and the petition never mentions his name as connected with this charge. When I inserted the petition in the *Register* of last week, I numbered the paragraphs for the purpose of more easy reference. It is paragraph No. 5 that relates to this matter of tampering with witnesses. This is a most important matter. If the allegations in this part of the petition be true ; and, if no redress be given, and speedily given, too ; if magistrates can do with impunity what is here alleged ; then, I say, that the life of no man in England is safe for one single hour ; with the Psalmist we

may all exclaim : " In the midst of life we are in death." I will here insert this fifth paragraph of the petition, which is rendered necessary by the use which the report makes of some alleged *testimony* of Mr. LONG, who, the reader will perceive, is a Hampshire Justice of the Peace.

5. That your honourable House ought to be informed, that an indictment was, just at the close of the session of the Special Commission, preferred against your petitioner Thomas Deacle, but not against your other petitioner Caroline Deacle ; that a true bill was found, but that the commission was suffered to expire without bringing your petitioner to trial ; that the indictment was brought on for trial at the last Lent Assizes at Winchester : that the prosecutors produced the whole of their evidence ; that one of their witnesses, of the name of Collins, on his cross-examination, acknowledged that he would not say that he had not said that he knew nothing against Mr. Deacle ; and, upon being asked whether he did not believe that he would have been prosecuted himself if he had not promised to give evidence against Mr. Deacle, he said he believed he should have been prosecuted if he had not made such promise ; that another of the witnesses for the prosecution, of the name of Barnes, a carpenter, upon his cross-examination, stated, that during the trials under the Special Commission, he being in the dock, and about to be put on his trial, the jailer, Becket, called him out, and took him into a room where there were Walter Long a magistrate, and another person, whom he believed to be Bingham Baring, who told him that he should not be put upon his trial if he would come and swear against Deacle ; that another person of the name of Prickett was called as a witness by the prosecutors, and that when the Counsel for the defence rose to cross-examine this witness, the Counsel for the prosecution interposed and said that they meant there to stop the prosecution for want of sufficient evidence ; that the Counsel for the defence persisted in a wish to go on, in order that the witnesses of his client might be produced, but that the Judge interposed his authority, observing that the defendant was honourably acquitted, and could want nothing more ; that upon this part of the subject your petitioners beg leave to point out to the attention of your honourable House, that Charles Seagrim, the attorney of Francis and Bingham Baring, was the attorney employed in the carrying on of this prosecution, and that the said Seagrim was a co-defendant in the action which your petitioners lately brought against the said Barings and others.

The reader will perceive that here is no mention of the name of Sir THOMAS BARING ; but of WALTER LONG, and a man whom BARNES believed to be

BINGHAM BARING. The reader will also perceive that the petitioner asserts nothing here from himself respecting the conduct of either of these magistrates, but tells the House what COLLINS and BARNES said when they were on their cross-examination in the witness-box at Winchester, *swearing against him*. Now, Mr. DEACLE, the petitioner, has spoken truth or he has not ; and, will Sir THOMAS BARING's saying that WALTER LONG says that this part of the petition is not true, satisfy anybody ? Could a man possibly expose himself more to the animadversions of the law and to public execration, if this part of the petition be false ? He relates that which he says took place in a court of justice ; in an open court, during a trial ; multitudes of witnesses, therefore, are there to prove the thing to be false, if it be false. There are the Judge's notes, from which a matter so important could not have been kept ; or if were kept from the Judge's notes ; and if it can be proved to have taken place, what pretty judgment and justice would here be ! Mr. DEACLE, by this plain and unequivocal statement to the House of Commons, gives his adversaries complete power to prove that he has told a falsehood if he have told it ; he prays the House to let him come to bring witnesses to prove the truth of what he has stated ; and, with this petition lying before us, with this proof offered to be produced at the bar or before a committee of the House, does Sir THOMAS BARING think that his saying that he has the "positive testimony of Mr. LONG" to contradict the statement ; does he or WALTER LONG think that this will be of any avail ? If it were to be of avail, melancholy, indeed, would be our situation. But, again, there is BARNES himself alive ; there is that man who, the petitioner says, confessed upon his oath that LONG and another person whom he believed to be BINGHAM BARING "told him that he should not be put upon his trial himself, if he would come and swear against DEACLE." Why not bring BARNES to say that he did not swear this ; why not bring BARNES ? Why not get an affidavit from him, instead of a positive

assertion from WALTER LONG? I know nothing of WALTER LONG, for my part: I knew something of a Walter Burrell, and was within an inch of knowing something more of him, and should have known something more of him if the man with the rope round his neck had happened to have seen me somewhere by myself. I have, therefore, no partiality for Walters; but I know nothing of this WALTER LONG. I do know, however, that if this charge against WALTER LONG be not investigated, the life of no man in England is safe for an hour, unless that man be the humble slave of people in power and authority.

Let us look a little at our situation. Let us cast the DEACLES aside for a moment: it is their ease, to be sure; but it is the case of us all. Here is a man, Mr. DEACLE, indicted before the Epiphany Quarter Sessions at Winchester, the matter having been shoved off at the end of the Special Commission. But we must begin a little further back. The handcuffing transactions took place on the 24th of November, 1830, according to the statement in the petition. This was nearly a month before the opening of the Special Commission; and BINGHAM BARING, for striking whom, only five days before, COOK was hanged, was one of the actors upon the handcuffing occasion. Mr. DEACLE was imprisoned, and, finally, let out again, first without bail, but afterwards with bail, he having, in the meanwhile, threatened to bring an action against the persons concerned in the handcuffing transaction. Still, though a bill was found against him just at the close of the Special Commission, he was not brought to trial; but was brought to trial at the Lent Assizes, having in the meantime commenced his action of trespass against the two BARINGS, the Reverend ROBERT WRIGHT, Captain NEVILLE, and SEAGRIM, the Attorney, partner of WOODHAM. When brought to trial, the prosecutors produced COLLINS and BARNES, as two of their witnesses, and their two principal witnesses. These two, on their cross-examination, confessed that they had been tampered

with, and particularly BARNES, in the manner above described, by WALTER LONG and another; that is to say, he so confessed, according to the petition of Mr. DEACLE. The prosecutors proceeded to produce and examine another witness, of the name of PRICKETT; but when the counsel of Mr. DEACLE rose to cross-examine this witness, the prosecutor stopped him, and said that he would there drop the prosecution; and the Judge would not suffer Mr. DEACLE's witness to be called, saying that Mr. DEACLE had been honourably acquitted, and he could want no more; and there was no prosecution or proceeding of any sort ordered to take place with regard to the crime of having tampered with BARNES.

Now, then, *what is our situation?* Supposing the allegation of the petition to be true, and supposing nothing to be done by the House of Commons or by the Government, to punish WALTER LONG for this alleged tampering with BARNES? Our situation is this, that any man or any woman of us may have our liberty or our lives taken away at any time that any magistrate may be able to obtain villains to come and swear against us in Courts of Justice, by promising to such villains impunity for crimes which those villains may have committed. This is our state; to this state Englishmen have been brought at last; to this state the whole of the English nation has been reduced if the allegations in Mr. DEACLE's petition be true, and if no measures be adopted to punish WALTER LONG. Here again, I observe, is Mr. DEACLE solemnly pledged to bring proof of the truth of that which he has stated respecting WALTER LONG. BARNES may have sworn falsely; but, observe, BARNES was brought as *a good witness for the conviction of Mr. DEACLE!* And if Mr. DEACLE has in his petition stated falsely the evidence of BARNES, why not bring the proof of it; or why not call upon him? Or, rather, why not let him come, as he prays, and prove the truth of what he has alleged?

If this did take place in the Court at Winchester, and at an assizes, with a Judge upon the bench and a jury in the

box; and if the House of Commons, having thus been made acquainted with the matter, do not bring it before its *grand Committee of Justice*; if it do not so manage the matter that WALTER LONG shall be proved to be innocent, or shall be punished, in some way or another, the liberty and life of no man in England is safe for one moment. But it is impossible that the thing can rest here, though it is but too clear that Colonel EVANS looks upon it as being put safely to sleep. It might have rested: possibly it might have rested if he had not brought forward the motion for printing the petition, and then withdrawn that motion, for no other earthly purpose, apparently, than that of giving Sir THOMAS BARING an opportunity of making an assertion in defence of LONG. But now the thing cannot rest. Mr. DEACLE cannot be suffered by his legal advisers to suffer it to rest where it is. He has presented his petition, to be sure: he has made his allegations; but the BARINGS have denied the truth of them, and the denial has gone all over the country: in the language of the law he has *declared*, they have pleaded *not guilty*, or in *denial*; and the issue now must be joined. This is what Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAMS will tell Mr. DEACLE, to be sure. They have conducted him safely thus far; and they have too much experience, and know too well the sacred duty of lawyer towards client, to suffer things to remain in their present state.

A LETTER
FROM THE LABOURERS OF THE TEN LITTLE HARD PARISHES TO ALEXANDER BARING, THE LOANMONGER.

Hard Parishes, 1st September, 1831.

LOANMONGER,

We have read in the newspapers what is called a speech in the House of Commons, and this speech, which is printed in the following words, the newspaper-mongers say, was made by you.

"The constitution of England had a King,
"Lords, and Commons—although an hon.

" and learned Gentleman had told his constituents that half the Commons was nominated by the people and half by the aristocracy. He (Mr. Baring), for one, was not inclined at once to make this sweeping change, however he might be disposed to make some alterations. True it was that the Commons had not, at present, unlimited power. It might be compared to a man with one hand tied behind him; the people required that the other hand should be released, and the rational answer was, 'No: he is a violent dangerous fellow, and is not to be trusted with the use of both his hands.' If the other hand were released, it would be employed in the destruction of the people who demanded that it should be set at liberty. (Cheers.) The people ought only to have that degree of power which was consistent with their own interests; and it was at least perilous to destroy the fabric which had fostered their industry, and protected their liberties. The people were no more to be trusted with power than children with edge-tools. (Hear, hear.) He would ask this simple question—whether the influence of the people had been so reduced in the House of Commons, as to render it necessary to re-organize the constitution? (Cries of 'Question.' Taking it for granted that half the House was nominated by the aristocracy, he contended that this state of things was advantageous, inasmuch as it mitigated democratic power. (Hear, hear.)

This is the speech that the news-people tell us you made. Now, then, suppose that when we go to work for you, or for any of the farmers or parsons, we were to go with *one hand tied behind us*: what would be said to us? We should be ordered to let loose the other hand, and to go to work directly with both hands: and if we refused to do this, we, if single men, should be told to starve; and if married men, should be sent to old Becket's jail, or to the treadmill, for not working with *both hands* to support our wives and families without parish relief. If called out to serve in the militia, we must come with both hands. If we were to come with one hand tied behind us, we should receive the word of command to let it loose instantly; if we refused, it would be let loose for us; and if we refused to use *both hands* in handling the arms, we should be *tied up and flogged*.

This speech is said to have been made by you in a debate upon the REFORM BILL, which, when it becomes a law, will make the members of the

House of Commons more the representatives of the people than they have hitherto been for a great many years. To this (according to the above speech) you object, because it would let loose both our hands; and because the common people are like "*a violent and dangerous fellow who is not to be trusted with the use of both his hands.*" In another part of the speech it is said, that the people are "*no more to be trusted with power than children with edge-tools.*" These are very insolent words, Mr. Loanmonger. Whether they were uttered by you or not, we cannot say; but they have been published all over the kingdom under your name, and we have seen no publication in which you disown them.

Let us talk with you coolly a little about this matter. When it is a question about the enjoyment of rights and liberties, we are violent and dangerous people, and are not to be trusted with the use of both our hands; we are to be considered as children, as senseless children, or as madmen who require constant restraint. But when we are called upon to labour for the rich, or to take up arms to defend their persons and their property, which it is our duty to do if we ourselves be well and fairly treated: we by no means deny this, because if the property of the rich were not protected by the working millions, it could not be protected at all, and then there could be no such thing as property; and then any little things that we ourselves might acquire by our industry, care, and frugality, would be taken from us by the idle and the dissolute. But when we are called upon to labour for the rich, or to fight for them, then we are, during the time that we so labour and so fight, not to be deemed unworthy of being trusted with the use of both our hands; then we are not, during that time, to be looked upon as dangerous fellows and as children. Bayonets, swords, and lances, are edge-tools, and pretty sharp edge-tools too; yet we are to be trusted with them, so much like children as we are, as long as we use them for the purposes of the rich and the powerful. Ah! BARING,

you may think that we are brutally ignorant; you may think that we understand nothing but the mere labours of the field: we understand well what our rights are, and of this we shall convince you before we have concluded this letter.

We observe, and have long observed, that the working-people of England are, now-a-days, by those who affect to be their superiors, and the greater part of whom live upon the fruit of their labour, NOT CALLED THE PEOPLE; not called the COMMONS OF ENGLAND, as they used to be called; but are called the *peasantry*, the *population*, the *lower orders*; and that these degrading names are given to everybody that does not, in some way or other, live in idleness upon the fruit of the people's labour. The swarms of half-pay officers, of clerks under the government, of tax-gatherers, and of parsons, are all called *squires* or *reverend gentlemen*. The jailers are called *governors*, and the turnkeys are called *deputy-governors*. So that while those who raise all the food, and make all the houses and all the clothing, are treated as if they were something a great deal lower than the stock upon a farm, all who live upon the fruit of their labour are considered as the only persons in the kingdom having any right to be treated with attention and kindness, or even with civility.

Nay, we cannot refrain from observing how suddenly even we ourselves become objects to be caressed, when by chance we get a *red coat* upon our backs. To-day, JACK CHOPSTICK is one of the *lower orders*, one of the *population*, one of the *peasantry*; but to-morrow, though one of the laziest fellows in the village, and one of the most dissolute, by merely taking a sum of money from the fruit of our labour, and putting a *red coat* upon his back, he becomes all at once a "*fine fellow*," a "*hero*," and he receives as much every week for subsistence, over and above lodging, clothing, fire, and candle; over and above these, the very lowest of the "*fine fellows*" receives as much in a week as the magistrates allow for the

maintenance of a man, his wife, and two children, without any allowance for lodging, clothing, firing, or candle. This does not escape our observation, BARING. We do not grudge the soldier that which he gets. We, for our parts, cannot see why England should not now exist without a standing army in time of peace, as well as it did formerly for more than a thousand years. But if there must be soldiers, they ought not to starve any more than other men. They have not *too much*. But if seven shillings and seven-pence a week, with clothing, lodging, fire and candle into the bargain, be not too much for the single lowest soldier, is not a gallon loaf and sixpence a week too little for the hard-working married man, who is allowed neither of the other things which the soldier has? We are told that there is many a weaver who works sixteen hours every day of his life at labour as hard as hedging and ditching, and who has not to maintain himself and his family any-thing like so much as that which is given to the lowest soldier whose pay partly comes out of the fruit of that poor weaver's earnings. If these be falsehoods, BARING, proclaim them to be falsehoods; if they be truths, then say again, if you like, that we are dangerous fellows, and ought to have one hand still tied behind us: then say, if you like, that it is not *high time that a change should take place*, and that another sort of men ought not to be chosen to make the laws and impose the taxes.

Another curious thing we have observed, and that is, that all those who live upon the labour of the people are provided for, in case of their ceasing to receive pay for *services* real or pretended; we observe that, in these cases, they are provided for by *pensions* or *allowances* for the whole of the rest of their lives, though they do nothing for the public, and pretend to do nothing for the public. If a man have served in the army or in the navy; if he have been a clerk under the Government; if he have been a tax-gatherer of any description; if he have been in Government employ of any sort, he has *pay for the rest of his*

life in one shape or another, and our earnings are taken from us in order to provide the means of that pay. Now, BARING, do loan-mongers, do bankers, do merchants, do traders of any description, when they discharge their clerks, give them pay to the end of their lives for doing nothing? You will say NO, to be sure. When you want a clerk no longer, or when he has become incapable of his business, you cease to pay him; and why are not we to cease to pay taxes for the paying of officers and clerks who have been in the service of the Government? Even common soldiers, and in the prime of life too, have pensions granted them for life. Have these men any more right to this maintenance than any ploughman or weaver has? They tell us, that they have been "*serving their king and country*," and have they not been *well paid for it all the while*? And if they, even when old and worn out, have been serving their king and country, have not the weaver, the artizan, and the ploughman, who have been working harder and living harder all the while; have not they also been *serving their king and country*; and have they *pensions given them*, when they are worn out? They have STURGES BOURNE's bills, *select vestries* and *hired overseers* to appeal to for the means of their miserable existence, after they have left the marrow of their bones in the fields or in the loom-shed. There are two cases, indeed, in which it would be just to give pensions to soldiers or sailors. First, in the case of *wounds*, for men are not likely to receive wounds in civil life; and next, in the case of men *impressed* or forced to become soldiers or sailors: but if a man enter the service of his own free-will; if it be his choice to lead the life of soldier or sailor, rather than continue at useful labour, what right has that man, even in his old age and worn-out state, to any-thing *more* than relief from the parish in the usual way and in the usual degree?

But, our complaint on this score does not stop here. This speech says that we are to be restrained, we are to have one hand tied behind us for our own "in-

terest ;" and it says, that it is "perilous to destroy the fabric which has fostered our industry and protected our liberties." We do not understand what you mean by "fabric"; but, we understand that you mean, that the present mode of ruling us has fostered our industry. To *foster* means to *suckle*, to *feed*, to *cherish*. Now, BARING, has our industry been fostered by the magistrates' order, signed by your brother THOMAS and seven others, allowing the labouring man a gallon loaf and four-pence a week to live upon? Has our industry been suckled by allowing less than that for a mother and children to live upon? But, that we may not be accused of misrepresentation, we will here copy the order and regulation to which we allude. Read it, BARING; read it, all England; and then let the reader of it say, if he can, that our industry has been *fostered*; that it has been fed and cherished. Look, BARING, at the *fifth resolution* in particular. See the man, his wife and one child, doomed to remain upon the same spot, and compelled to live upon four shillings and sixpence a week the whole year round, or sentenced to starvation as a punishment. Of these eight fosterers of our industry; these eight cherishers of us and our wives; these eight sucklers of our children, five were ministers of Christ; each, we believe, with more than one living, if not with more than two; and one of the other three magistrates is your own brother, who is so zealous in circulating amongst us that BIBLE which tells us that even "the ox is not to be muzzled as he treadeth out the corn." We beg you to read this magisterial order with attention, and to remember that it was most rigorously acted on until *last year*.

"HAMPSHIRE JUSTICE.

"NEW REGULATION OF ALLOWANCE TO THE "POOR.

"At a meeting of the magistrates acting in and for the division of Fawley, in the county of Southampton, at their petty sessions, held in the Grand Jury Chamber, Winchester, the 31st day of August, 1822;

"Present — the Rev. Edmund Poulter (chairman), the Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.,

"the Rev. Wm. Hill Newbold, D.D., W. Nevill and George Lovell, Esqrs., the Rev. F.W. Swanton, and the Rev. Robert Wright, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a large and respectable number of the yeomanry residing within the division, who were requested by the magistrates to attend on the occasion.

"The magistrates, having taken into their consideration the allowances usually made by this bench to paupers applying for relief, and the diminished price of every article of life,

"1. Resolved unanimously, That in future the magistrates acting at this bench, in making their orders, either collectively or individually, for the maintenance and relief of such paupers, will not exceed the following allowances :—

"2. When the family shall consist of a man and his wife, with one or two children, or a man with two or three children, or a woman with two or three children, to each of them the price of a gallon loaf, of the best wheaten bread, and 4d. each over per week.

"3. When the family shall consist of a man and his wife, with three or four children, or a man with four or five children, or a woman with four or five children, to each of them the price of a gallon loaf, of the best wheaten bread, and 3d. each per week over.

"4. When the family shall consist of a man and his wife with five or more children, or a man with six or more children, or a woman with six or more children, to each of them the price of a gallon loaf of the best wheaten bread, and 2d. each over per week.

"5. And whereas a practice has been prevalent among the labouring classes, to absent themselves during a part of the year when their services are most required, and to return after the harvest and become a burden to their respective parishes, the justices recommend to the officers of every parish, when the family shall consist of a man and his wife, or a man with one child, to offer to each such man 4s. per week, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and 5s. per week from Lady-day to Michaelmas, so that he might be engaged to serve the whole year; and any man refusing that offer shall not be entitled to any relief. If no such offer be made, or no sufficient employment can be found whereby any such man can maintain himself and his wife or child, the allowance is to be 3s. 6d. per week and no more.

"6. To every unmarried man the justices recommend the officers of every parish to offer 3s. per week from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day, and 4s. per week from Lady-day to Michaelmas day, so that he may be engaged to serve the whole year; and any unmarried man refusing that offer shall not be entitled to any relief. If no such offer be made, or no sufficient employment can be found whereby any such unmarried man

"can maintain himself, he shall be paid 2s. 6d. per week, and no more.

"7. To a woman with one child 3s. 6d. per week, and no more.

"8. To every single woman, 2s. 6d. per week, and no more.

"9. And the justices do declare, that all paupers maintained and relieved by their parishes, and able to work, shall for the allowances so to be made to them, be compelled to perform such proper work as the parish-officers shall direct or require of them. And it is earnestly recommended to the parish-officers to provide, as far as possible, employment for all such paupers, and if they neglect or refuse to perform the work found for them, they will be punished as the law directs.

"T. WOODHAM,

"Clerk to the Magistrates.

"Ordered that the foregoing resolutions be inserted in the Hampshire county newspaper."

This was not tying up one hand, BARING; it is sewing up the mouth; and yet, when we stepped forward to demand better treatment than this, the bloody *Times* newspaper of London, which is the property of two women, one called ANNA BRODIE, and the other FANNY WRAIGHT, called aloud for SPECIAL COMMISSIONS, and for the putting of *some of us to death*, at least! Of the proceedings of that special commission, of COOPER, of COOK, of the two MASONS who were taken from their widowed mother, of JOSEPH CARTER who was taken from his wife and eight children; of many, many others, we may speak to you hereafter; but here, BARING, is the way in which our industry has been cherished, in which our hard toil has been requited, in a country made fruitful by our hands; by our *two hands*, and by every joint and nerve in our bodies; while swarm upon swarm of idlers have been, and still are rioting in luxury on the taxes raised upon us. You are afraid, it seems, that some degree of power should be put into our hands; you are afraid that our industry should cease to be fostered if the Reform Bill be adopted, and if people even in the middle rank of life have the choosing of members. Such fostering as we have above described will in all human probability cease to exist; but, so far from that being an evil, we shall deem it a great

good; and, be you assured, that the very reasons which make you object to the Reform Bill make us most anxious to see it pass.

Not only are we compelled to pay taxes on our malt, hops, beer (for we pay a tax on it still), tea, soap, candles, sugar, tobacco, and on every thing that we swallow, or that we wear; not only are we compelled to pay taxes to provide pensions for life for all men that have ever been in public employ, but we are compelled to pay taxes also to *the widows of such men for their lives, and to their children also, until they be grown up*. While we are ground down to the earth, we are compelled to pay taxes to breed up swarms of gentlemen and ladies who are to breed more in their turn, to be kept out of the fruit of the sweat of our children. There is no provision for our widows; no pensions for them, or for our children; they are left to STURGEON'S bills, select vestries, and hired overseers. But, relating to these pensions for widows and children, there is something curious, which we cannot help noticing. The widows of officers in the army are pensioned, and also their children; but there are no pensions for the widows and children of the common soldiers! The common soldiers come from the peasantry, the population, the lower orders, and, therefore, there are no pensions for their widows and children; and thus it is, BARING, that our industry has been cherished by this "FABRIC" which you are so much afraid of seeing destroyed!

In short, BARING, we have, at last, got behind the curtain; we understand clearly how it is, that, amidst all the abundance produced by our labour, we are reduced to a state of beggary; we see clearly how it is, that, in the land of roast beef, our best living has been that of potatoes, which our forefathers would have despised, even as fattening for a hog. We know that the *Times* were established for the use of the poor; we know that, for nine hundred years, England knew nothing of church rates or poor rates, and that the churches were maintained and the poor relieved

out of the tithes; we know that agreeably to the law as it now stands, all the tithes, all the estates of the bishops and deans and chapters; all the estates of the colleges belong to the public and to the poor, and can be rightfully disposed of in any manner that the representatives of the people shall please; and as we firmly believe that the REFORM BILL will give the people wise and just representatives, we look to that with great hope and satisfaction, as something which will let loose the hand which you seem to think so necessary to be tied behind us. For the present, BARING, we bid you farewell, requesting you to be contented with what you have got; and we assure you, that when we get plenty of bread, bacon, and beer, and good clothing and good lodging and good fuel, in exchange for our hard labour, we shall not grudge you that which you possess; but that, until we get them, no content will exist amongst

**THE LABOURERS
OF THE
LITTLE HARD PARISHES.**

P. S.—Our next letter shall be addressed to your brother Thomas.

**CORONATION.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER.**

Kensington, Sept. 1st, 1831.

My FRIENDS,

This is one of the subjects worthy of our strict attention. In the first place, as to the uses of this Coronation, it is not intended merely to put a bauble upon the head of the King and the Queen; but, to bind the King to act justly and properly towards the people. The King is asked, "Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and according to the laws and customs of England?" The King answers to this, "I solemnly promise so to do, so help me God;" and then he kisses the book. It is not, therefore, an empty ceremony; it is a

binding of him to do his duty towards us. Judge, then, of the infamy of the newspaper-publishers, who said that I was prosecuted by direct command of the King, in consequence of the promises that he had made to some of the landowners in Sussex. Judge of their infamy, and of their ignorance, too, of the solemn obligation of the King towards the people. During the trial of the unfortunate and ill-treated QUEEN CAROLINE, there was a speech reported as having been made by the then Bishop of London, and now Archbishop of Canterbury, in which it was said that the King could not only do no wrong, but could be guilty of no folly. Why, then, swear him? What is the use of swearing a man that is to be held incapable of doing any wrong? The sensible and virtuous BARON MASERES's interpretation of that maxim of doing no wrong was the true one; and it was this, that the law, as long as it acknowledged his authority, held him not responsible personally and legally for any wrong that might be done in his name; but that, to attempt to maintain that no wrong could proceed from his conduct was a monstrous perversion of meaning and of common sense. What! it is necessary, the Ministers say, that the King should take this oath *to do right*; and yet base flatterers contend that *no wrong* can proceed from his conduct!

The next thing that demands our attention, in this case, is *the expense of this coronation*. Upon this subject Mr. HUME made the following remarks, when the sum of fifty thousand pounds was voted on the 31st of August.

"The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

"Mr. RICE moved that a sum of 50,000*l.* be granted for defraying the probable expenses of their Majesties' Coronation. The Committee would observe, that that sum amounted to not more than a fifth part of the sum expended upon the last Coronation, and that therefore the arrangements must have been made upon a principle of the strictest economy.

"Mr. HUME was ready to admit, that if a Coronation at all took place,

"the vote moved for the approaching ceremony was moderate compared with the expense attendant upon the Coronation of George the Fourth; but he could not help expressing great regret that his Majesty's Government should have thought it necessary to call for such a sum as £50,000!. He should himself be one of the warmest advocates of such a step if the crowning of our Most Gracious Sovereign could in the slightest degree add to the respect and the affection with which he was regarded by his subjects; but believing it would be attended with a directly contrary effect, he would not restrain his disapprobation of the vote. He did not blame the present Government for the manner in which they brought forward the present vote; on the contrary, he believed they made the whole of their arrangements with a view to save expense; nevertheless, he could not bring himself to regard such an appropriation of 50,000! otherwise than a complete throwing of it away, and he was quite sure that it would be infinitely more satisfactory to the people if the ceremonial were gone through without such an expenditure of the public money. He must, therefore, protest against the grant."

I perfectly agree with Mr. HUME. Nay, I cannot see why there should be any expense. Why could not the King go down to Westminster Abbey and there take the oath, and ride back again, without putting the nation to an expense equal to the amount of a year's poor-rates for either of the counties of Huntingdon or Monmouth, and equal to the maintenance of four thousand labourers and their families for a year, allowing twenty-five pounds to a family, consisting, on an average, of five persons to a family, and making, altogether, twenty thousand persons? Take the allowance of the Magistrates of Wiltshire and Hampshire, and here is money equal to the maintenance of forty-thousand persons for a year; and this is the expense of a PRIVATE Coronation! Aye, but it does not amount to so much as GEORGE the

FOURTH's Coronation! What answer is that to Mr. HUME, or to me, or to you? But, let us see first what that was, according to the account recently laid before Parliament, and which I take from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 31st of August.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONEY EXPENDED ON HIS LATE MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

Lord Steward—Expenses attending the banquet.....	£25,184 9 8
Lord Chamberlain—For the furniture and decorations of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall; for providing the regalia; for dresses, &c. of the persons attending and performing various duties..	111,172 9 10
Master of the Horse—For the charger for the Champion..	118 18 6
Master of the Robes—For his Majesty's robes, &c.	24,704 8 10
Surveyor General of the Works—For fitting up Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, platforms, &c.	54,367 9 1
W. D. Fellowes, Esq., Secretary to his Majesty's Great Chamberlain, for expenses incurred.....	2,500 0 0
Hire of the Theatres	3,504 15 0
Master of the Mint—for Medals	4,770 5 4
Sir George Nayler—For expenses in the Earl Marshal's Department	2,500 0 0
Sir George Nayler—Towards the publication of the account of the ceremony	3,000 0 0
Deputy Earl Marshal's usual fee	800 0 0
Sir R. Baker—Expense of police	981 18 10
Sir T. Tyrwhitt—For Messengers and door-keepers, House of Lords.....	173 2 6
Messrs. Rundell and Bridge—For snuff-boxes for Foreign Ministers	8,205 15 0
Earl of Kinnoul—On account of Pursuivants and Heraldic in Scotland,.....	254 7 7
	£238,238 0 9

This is very nearly a whole year's rental of all the houses, lands, canals, roads, and every-thing, of either of the counties of Monmouth or Westmoreland. It is more than two-thirds of the rental of the counties of Bedford or of Huntingdon. It is just half the rental of Hertfordshire, and very nearly half the rental of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge,

or Hereford ; and it is equal to the poor-rates of several of the counties put together ; and the bare interest of the money is 11,900 pounds a year, a sum sufficient to maintain for ever 516 families, at 25*l.* a family, per year, consisting of 2,580 persons. Thus it is that we are brought to poverty : thus it is that the people of England have been brought down to potatoes and salt, and water from the brook, instead of beer from the barrel.

It is *cheap Government* that we want, and it is cheap Government that we must have, or England never will know happiness again. Fifty thousand pounds are not so bad as two hundred and thirty-eight thousand ; but it is a fifth part of the sum, and that fifth part might have been saved. It is hard to conceive how fifty thousand pounds are to be disposed of in a private Coronation. In the above bill, we have, at any rate, the items of the expenditure ; and, though eight thousand pounds flung away in snuff-boxes to foreign Ministers, while the people of England were living upon potatoes, is enough to make the flesh rise up upon one's bones, still we know what was done with the money ; while, in the present case, it seems wholly impossible to account for such an enormous demand upon our purses. Where is there amongst us a farmer, a merchant, a manufacturer, a shop-keeper, who lives not in a constant state of alarm at the visits and menaces of the tax-gatherer ? Where is there a working-man whose real necessities do not require more than he can possibly get : and is there amongst us one so foolish as not to know that all of us who do not share in the taxes shall have to be pinched more or less, on account of this Coronation ; and who shall not accordingly regret that this ceremony of binding the King to the people, by an oath, was not dispensed with altogether ?

I shall be told that this is an ancient custom, and that coronations were things of splendour and of expense even the time of King ALFRED. I know and the observation affords an opportunity of explaining the difference in

the circumstances. It was not until long after the Protestant Reformation that the Kings of England received one single farthing for the support of themselves and their families and their officers out of taxes raised upon the people. They had their own estate in England as other gentlemen had ; they paid for every-thing out of their own rents and income ; according to their means, they made their coronations more or less splendid ; they had shows ; they gave banquets ; they distributed largesses ; in short, a coronation was a thing of great and general delight and rejoicing, because it opened the Royal purse, and spread its contents about amongst the people. Now, faith ! it is quite otherwise : the estate of the King has got into the hands of others ; and the people are taxed to meet those expenses which were formerly defrayed out of that estate. Mr. HUXLEY, in another part of the debate, observed that a reformed Parliament would, he trusted, set itself to work to lop off these expenses. I trust so, too ; and, gentlemen, be you well assured, that no reform will be worth one single straw, unless it produce this effect, and unless it proceed on till it has given us *cheap Government*.

I am, faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

COBBETT'S SPELLING-BOOK

Was published this week. If I were not sure that Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH is so deeply engaged, heart and soul, in softening the criminal code, I would send him a copy of this book, that he may just see how I have handled the grammar which he chooses to make use of. But I know that curiosity will make him lay out the two shillings ; and as he has got his hand in the tax-bag, and I have not, I may as well have the two shillings back again, at any rate, out of the sums got from me by this softener of the criminal code ; who, I remember, at the famous time of Six Acts, wanted sadly to find out some

mode or other of getting at the "bad part of the press," which instigated men to sow bank-notes about the streets, without, at the same time, touching the skirts of his old friend, Mr. PERRY, to whom he had once been a reporter, who was still publishing a newspaper, and, which was more, who gave very good dinners to the Whigs. By-the-by, having mentioned Sir James's occupation, as softener of the criminal code, it seems to have escaped the humane watchfulness and perspicuity of Sir JAMES that now, by the labours of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, improved by Sir JAMES's friend, the Marquess of LANSDOWNE, a man may be *hanged by the neck till he is dead* for giving another man a blow, *even with a stick*, though he inflict no bodily harm whatsoever! So that Sir JAMES's softening is like certain prunings of ignorant gardeners, the more he softens, the harder the code gets, as the more they prune the more wood they have. This code-softening is very much like the negro-philanthropy, and is very likely to end in a manner by no means very dissimilar.

HISTORY OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

I INTENDED to publish the seventh number this week; but, when I came to put my matter together, I found that this number must contain two sheets of paper instead of one and a half; because, otherwise, I must have divided it in such a way as to have made it very unsatisfactory to the reader, who might, by accident, have not got the succeeding number. This number brings me into the history of the grand development of the affair of the unfortunate Queen. I am the depositary, and the sole depositary, of all the secret causes of that development. It was at this time that Mr. Alderman Wood began to take his honourable share in that very interesting case. Here WAITHMAN begins to figure; here BURDETT's double dealings come out: I have long kept the whole to myself; or, at least, under my own roof; it shall now come out, while all

the *principal actors are alive*, and may contradict me if they have it in their power; for these reasons I shall not be able to have the number out before the middle of the month, that is to say, it will be published on Saturday, the 17th of September, and then let Mr. WAITHMAN, who lately traduced me, put on his spectacles. The people wondered, at the time, at that which they beheld: they saw men acting so strangely, as they thought. Those of the people of that day who are alive now, will cease to wonder. The plain truth upon this subject is due to Mr. Alderman Wood as well as to myself. Those who had not the honesty or the courage to do what he did, have imputed all manner of bad motives to him. It is right that the truth should be known, therefore; and known it shall be. History, in general, is a romancer only because it is written *after the actors are dead*. I mean that this History of mine shall be a faithful account of the politics and the laws of the reigns of GEORGE the THIRD and GEORGE the FOURTH. I have begun with GEORGE the FOURTH, because all the facts are fresh in my mind, and because I have been an actor, more or less, in them all. I mean to show, by this History, how our liberties have been taken from us; and how the happiness and the morals of the people have been destroyed. I shall not fill up my pages with long accounts of battles and sieges and campaigns; but shall show the means by which a sensible and industrious and an upright people can be brought to ruin. There is no man who does not see that some great thing or other must give way; and that an awful change must take place. Be it my business to show what have been the measures that have thus, at last, shaken the most solid country in the world to its very foundations. At the end of the History of GEORGE the FOURTH, I shall give an account of the horrible innovations which, during that reign, were made in the laws of the country; and which innovations were silently going on amidst the din of war. In short, when this History is completed, the people of England shall have, in a

small compass, the true cause of all that they now suffer. The History of the *Protestant Reformation* created a new mind in England with regard to that event and the causes and effects connected with it. The History of the reign of **GEORGE the THIRD** and **GEORGE the FOURTH** will produce a precisely similar effect ; and only let the reader have patience to the appearance of the next number, and he will begin to see how the people have been groping along in the dark. *Knowledge is power*, Mr. CARPENTER says, in his prospectus of his **MAGAZINE** ; and so it is. But it must be knowledge of truths, and not knowledge of miserable falsehoods that pass for truths. The number will be a double one ; but the price will be the same as that of the last ; and, in future, I will endeavour to make every number extend to a sheet and a half.

BEDDING FOR THE RICH AS WELL AS THE POOR.

Kensington, 1st September, 1831.

I COMMUNICATE, under this head, really *useful knowledge*, not such stuff as the schoolmaster, Lord BROUGHAM, puts forth under that title. My writings, which go poking about into every corner of the habitable world, in spite of every thing that corruption and corruption's press can do to impede their march, conveyed to a gentleman in the army, a Lieut.-Colonel DIGGENS, who is barrack-master in the island of Barbadoes, some observations of mine on the utility of the husks of the Indian Corn plant for the making of beds. This gentleman, profiting from the hint, introduced the practice, and, by the means of it, saved to the public, in that island, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds in fifteen years, besides making the bedding of the soldiers beyond all description better than it was before. This gentleman has published a pamphlet, containing not only a full history of the matter, but all the official documents between him and the governor and other persons in authority, relating to it. A copy of

this pamphlet he, this very year, 1831, has sent to me ; and I will republish the whole pamphlet, just as I find it, title and all. I shall begin with the beginning of it, in this *Register*, and continue it until the whole is in the possession of my readers, to whom, in whatever rank of life they may be, it will be of the greatest possible utility. The pamphlet was printed and published at the Globe printing-office, in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, in this year, 1831.

A Treatise on Barrack Bedding for Troops in the West Indies, by Lieut.-Colonel Diggens, late 11th Dragoons, Barrack-master, Barbadoes.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir James Lyon, K. C. B., G. C. H., commanding the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Governor of the Island of Barbadoes, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

THE high situation you hold in these colonies, as commanding the forces and governor of this island, added to the very distinguished character you have ever borne in the British army, induced me to solicit your permission to dedicate the following pages to your excellency. Having had the honour of serving with you frequently in different parts of the world, and ever having enjoyed your personal friendship, I am enabled to appreciate your worth as a British officer, as well as to value your merits as a private individual ; well knowing you to be the soldier's friend, and that, whenever the opportunity offered, you studied his comforts. Whilst I humbly offer my most dutiful acknowledgments for the high honour which this little pamphlet derives from your Excellency's condescension in permitting it to be adorned with your patronage, it becomes me respectfully to express my consciousness that it is the utility of the subject which can entitle it to such flattering distinction. Your Excellency, from the best information, is already minutely acquainted with the very great advantages it will be to the soldier, as well as the immense saving it will be to the British government ; and a more appropriate moment could not have oc-

curred than the present period for presenting it to the public, when economy and retrenchment is desired in the general expenditure of the country.

The object of the following pages is to endeavour to prove that the enormous expense for soldiers' bedding in the West Indies may be greatly reduced, and that an article superior in point of comfort, cleanliness, and durability, can be substituted. Should the proposed plan be adopted in any part of the world where we have troops and the Indian Corn is cultivated, the saving to government will be almost incalculable.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

R. DIGGENS,

Barrack-master at Barbadoes,
and late Lieut.-Colonel of the
11th Light Dragoons.

TREATISE ON BARRACK BEDDING, &c. &c.

Soon after my arrival at Barbadoes in 1828, as Barrack-master, and looking minutely at the stuffing for the soldiers' bedding, I found it of a quality so different to what is used in England, that it struck me something more economical and cleanly might be introduced, particularly at a period like the present; both hair and sea grass (or Alva Marina) had been sent out to this colony, by way of experiment; the latter I soon found to be a very perishable and an uncleanly commodity, at the same time I should think extremely unwholesome, as it gives with the weather, and, when dry, crumbles very soon to dust. Hair certainly makes the soldier a most comfortable bed, but at the same time is very expensive, as will be found hereafter.—Some short time had elapsed, when accidentally one day taking a leaf of corn-husk, and playing with it in my hand, without knowing what I was about, being in deep conversation with a gentleman on business, on his leaving me, I looked at the leaf, and found I had pulled it in pieces, but that each strip was perfectly straight in threads. I tried to tear another leaf in different

directions, but could not succeed; and tried to crumble it in powder, and break it, *but* all to no purpose. A thought instantly came into my head that this article might be turned to advantage; and I took a pen-knife and cut it in fine slips or shreds, which appeared like very fine and clean-dried grass. The next morning I sent for an armourer of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and requested him to make me an instrument according to a plan I gave him, consisting of, or rather, representing the blades of about fourteen pen-knives reversed, riveted on an iron plate in two lines and at alternate small intervals; when finished, and brought to me, on examination, I found it exactly what I wished. The iron plate was secured on to a strong table, and then taking a bunch of corn-husk, I hackled it with the greatest ease, and I found I had produced what I had anticipated—a most excellent article for soldiers' bedding. I then made every inquiry as to its durability and its quality in point of cheapness, and by every information, as well as calculation, very soon found out that it would be a great object gained could it be made available for the soldiers. I had spoken to several of the first planters in the country on the subject, and from all received the most satisfactory answers. One gentleman, I remember,—Mr. MAYERS, the King's Solicitor—upon my taking him into my store to see the husk and hackle, which latter he approved of much, told me that the leaf was frequently made use of for bedding by the people of the country, and that the leaf was picked in pieces with a fork, but certainly it did not answer so well as the hackle I had invented; he politely observed, he had a bed of it that had been in use for fourteen years, and that the next morning he would bring me some relict of the corn-husk to let me see the state it was in; and moreover, he said, "I will ask my father's opinion as to its durability;" at the same time observing, "He must be a much better judge than myself."—He most kindly called on me the next morning and produced his corn-husk, which certainly did appear

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as fresh as the day it was put into the mattress. He further told me that he had mentioned to his father what I was about, and he begged him to tell me, that corn-husk in that state, he had no doubt, would last twenty or thirty years. I, after this, was determined to find out what the difference of expense would be, and by accident learnt that a gentleman of talent, Mr. ELLIOTT, Deputy Commissary General, (who had been upwards of twenty years in the West Indies,) two years since had made a comparative calculation of the expense between corn-husk, in its rough state, as used by the troops, and hair. Being informed that such document was in the Ordnance Office here, I solicited and obtained a copy of it. It is well worth observation. [This Table will be inserted at the end of the article, in the next *Register*.]

It is now necessary to observe that the corn-husk issued to the troops, ought to be changed every two months, in conformity with the following order, issued to barrack-masters in the instructions for conducting the barrack service on foreign stations, by order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

Page 72, Articles 74 and 75:

The issue of straw to be made in the following proportions :

Single Palliasse	20 lbs.	{ 24
Bolster Case.....	4	
Hosp. Palliasse	22	{ 28
Bolster Case.....	6	

In the West Indies, and at some of the other stations, it may be necessary to substitute other articles for filling palliasses, which, although of the same comparative bulk, may be either heavier or lighter than straw; in these cases a committee must be appointed to examine and decide upon the quantity necessary, and a report must be made to the Board, of the description of article used, of its expense, and of the weight necessary.

Art. 75.—These quantities are to be issued every *two calendar months*, for palliasses and for the bolster cases, each time it is exchanged; but in the case of removal of troops, if the straw, or other

article substituted for it, has been in use by the corps which left the barracks more than thirty days, fresh straw may be issued to the corps which replaces it, but otherwise not.

Finding that the expense of changing the corn-husk every two months, so very heavy, and observing also that the corn-husk was not of a perishable nature, I have never, since my appointment in this island, exchanged the corn-husk but once in six months, and even then I should not have done it, had I not discovered that in the centre of the husk there are some small red fibres, which are called the beard, in which an insect is engendered, and which is neither more or less than a bug; and in consequence, the bedsteads and bedding are covered with them. Another disadvantage which compels an exchange is, the palliasse being open in the centre and tied only with tape, the soldiers are too apt to waste it to a very extensive degree; so much so that I have known an instance of a commanding officer of a regiment ordering his quarter-master to purchase a quantity of corn-husk, and charging the regiment with it, previous to a barrack inspection, in order to prevent the barrack-master making a charge for waste.

The very great advantage of the hackled corn-husk is this: the hackle cuts off the very hard and knotty substance at the bottom of the husk, and with it the nest in which the bug is bred; the remaining leaves being hackled, produce a fine dried grass, beautifully clean, which has at the same time an aromatic perfume, not unlike new hay; the only part of it which is not put into a mattress is the stalk or knot above-mentioned, and which makes most excellent fuel.

(To be continued.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1831.

INSOLVENTS.

BOAST, R., Hunslet, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
NICOLL, J., Dunster, Somerset, spirit-merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

KENT, M., Andover, draper.

LEWIS, W., Reading, retail brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

DAWSON, A., Park-street, Grosvenor-square, boarding-house-keeper.
 DAWSON, G. and J. Kerr, Manchester, nail-keen-manufacturers.
 DEUDNEY, G., Deptford, seed-crusher.
 HARRISON, T., Prince's-place, Commercial-road, woollen-draper.
 JAMES, J. C., Bathford, Somersetshire, stone-merchant.
 PERKS, R. H., Monckton-Combe, Somersetshire, brewer.
 WHITFIELD, J. T., and J. Sargent, Whitchurch, Shropshire, silk-throwsters.
 WHITTBREAD, J., Everton, Lancashire, livery-stable-keeper.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1831.

INSOLVENTS.

BEVILLE, C., Clapham-Common, upholsterer.
 DIXON, R., Mill-Wall, Poplar, timber-mer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

BELL, J., Oporto, Portugal, wine-merchant.
 PHIPP, T., Union-court, Old Broad-street, auctioneer.
 PONTIN, J. M., Turnmill-street, Cow-Cross, wire-weaver.

BANKRUPTS.

FLETCHER, A., and J. Young, Milbrook, Southampton, iron-founders.
 HODGSON, J., 37, Nicholas-lane, London, insurance-broker.
 HOLLINS, J., Leeds, meal-seller.
 MOTLEY, J., Arle Mill, Gloucesters., miller.
 SLEIGH, W. W., Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, surgeon.
 WILKS, J., and J. Ecroyd, Rochdale, nail manufacturers.
 WRIGLEY, T., Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, AUGUST 29.
 Our supplies, since this day sennight, of English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign wheat, have been good; of English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign oats, as also foreign flour, great; of barley, malt, beans, peas, seed, from all quarters, and English, Scotch, and Irish flour, limited.

The assemblage of buyers in this day's market, especially those of London and its vicinage, was tolerably numerous; but as the abundance of the last week's arrivals, of wheat and oats, together with that of the granary supply, of most articles, had caused them to anticipate reduced, whilst the sellers aimed in some instances at advanced, prices,—the trade, though a little renovated, was, in the whole, dull.—With wheat, beans, and peas, at fully, barley, malt, and seeds at barely, last Monday's prices.—Fine flour, notwithstanding the greatness of the supply from abroad, has advanced 3s. per sack, but is not expected to support its advanced position.

Wheat	58s. to 67s.
Rye	34s. to 38s.
Barley	24s. to 32s.
— fine	33s. to 42s.
Peas, White	36s. to 42s.
— Boilers	36s. to 42s.
— Grey	—s. to —s.
Beans, Old	38s. to 44s.
— Tick	38s. to 42s.
Oats, Potatoe	27s. to 32s.
— Poland	24s. to 30s.
— Feed	20s. to 26s.
Flour, per sack	55s. to 60s.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, 40s. to 47s. per cwt.
— Sides, new... 42s. to 50s.
Pork, India, new.. 132s. 0d. to 135s. 0d.
Pork, Mess, new... 62s. 6d. to 65s. per barl.
Butter, Belfast 86s. to 88s. per cwt.
— Carlow 86s. to 90s.
— Cork 86s. to —s.
— Limerick .. 87s. to —s.
— Waterford.. 84s. to 86s.
— Dublin —s. to —s.
Cheese, Cheshire.... 62s. to 80s.
— Gloucester, Double, .64s. to 70s.
— Gloucester, Single... 44s. to 50s.
— Edam 46s. to 48s.
— Gouda 44s. to 46s.
Hams, Irish..... 50s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD—August 29.

In this day's market, which was throughout largely supplied, the trade was, with each kind of meat, very dull—with beef and lamb at a depression of full 2d. per stone—with mutton, veal, and pork, at barely Friday's quotations. The supply of sheep and beasts was the greatest of the present summer. As, however, most of the respectable butchers frequenting the market, who have or can hire grass to keep forward in, will augment their purchases for the purpose of avoiding, as much as possible, the confusion and inconvenience of St. Bartholomew Fair, on Monday next, all or nearly all will probably be sold. Beasts, 2,956; sheep and lambs, 27,220; calves, 185; pigs, 160.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, Sept. 2.

The arrivals this week are fair; the market dull, and Monday's prices barely supported.

THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. }	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Cons. Ann. }	82	82½	82	81½	81½	81½

COBBETT-LIBRARY.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Of this work sixty thousand copies have now been published. This is a duodecimo volume, and the price is 3s. bound in boards.

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